

Clinical Laboratory Update

November 2022

www.milwaukee.gov/healthlab

Phone: (414) 286-3526

Fax: (414) 286-5098

Sexually Transmitted Infections

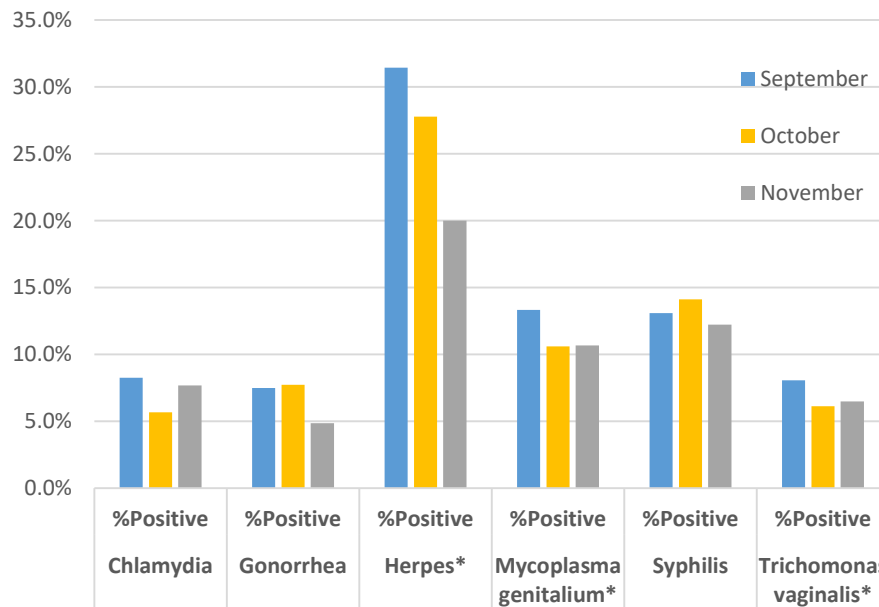


Figure 1: Percent positivity for specimens screened using molecular or serological assays for the given organism.

*Not reportable as per WI DHS 145.04 (3) (a)

Syphilis Surveillance

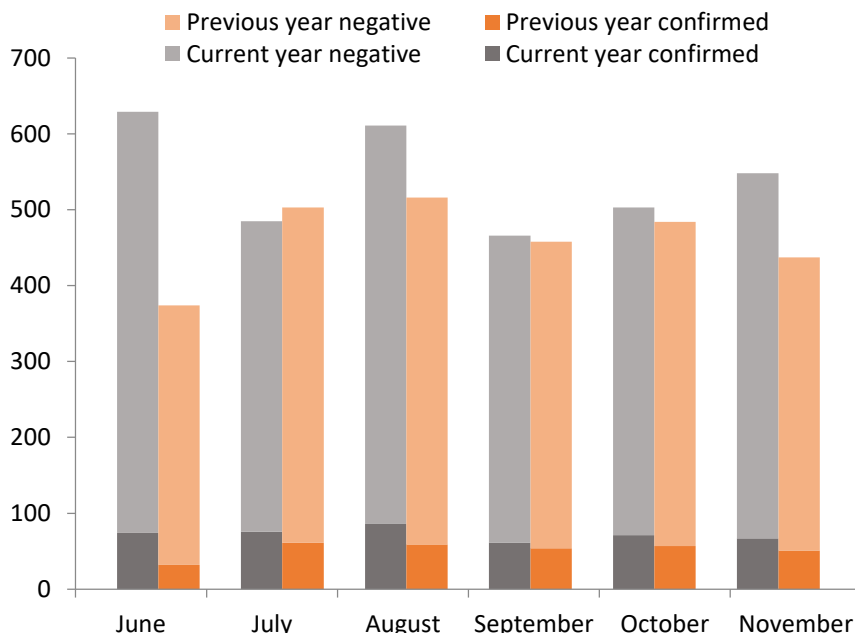


Figure 2: Monthly comparison of syphilis data with year over year comparisons.

Number of specimens screened at MHD, darker bars represent confirmed tests.

MHD Laboratory Highlights

Flu Vaccines at the City of Milwaukee Health Department

The CDC and the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) now recommends that all individuals 6 months of age and older should receive a flu shot. It is especially important for persons to get a flu shot if they are at higher risk for health complications due to influenza illness or care for those that are considered to be high risk.

The following groups are at higher risk in developing flu complications themselves or care for those that are at higher risk:

- Children younger than 5 years of age, especially children less than 2 years of age
- Adults 50 years of age and older
- Pregnant women
- People who live in nursing homes and other long-term care facilities
- Healthcare workers
- Household contacts of persons at high risk for complications from the flu
- Household contacts and out of home caregivers of children less than 6 months of age (these children are too young to be vaccinated)
- People of any age with underlying health conditions such as: Asthma, Chronic lung disease (such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [COPD]), Heart disease, Blood disorders (such as sickle cell disease), Endocrine disorders (such as diabetes mellitus), Kidney/ Liver disorders, Metabolic disorders, or a Weakened immune system due to disease or medication (such as people with HIV or AIDS, or cancer, or those on chronic steroids)

During the 2022-2023 flu season MHD is offering free flu vaccines for individuals 6 months of age and older. No appointment is necessary. [Flu shots are available at our COVID-19 vaccine sites.](#)

Links to related information & data:

[MHD COVID-19 Situation](#)

[WSLH Laboratory Surveillance Report](#)

[WI SARS-CoV-2 Genomic Dashboard:](#)

<https://dataportal.slh.wisc.edu/>

<https://city.milwaukee.gov/CovidVax>

[CDC COVID-19 Data Tracker:](#)

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/covidview/index.html>

Connect Milwaukee
Health Department:



New HIV Infections

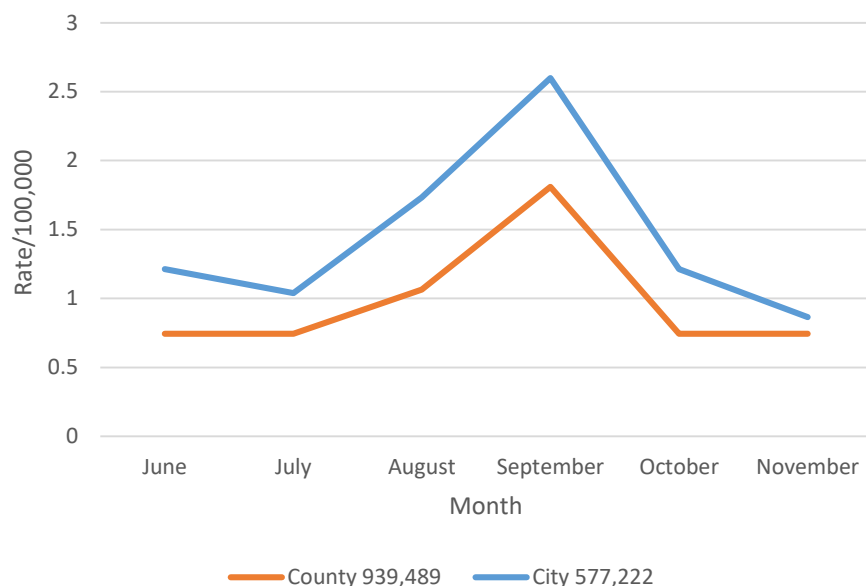


Figure 3: Monthly comparison of rate of new HIV infections in Milwaukee County and the City of Milwaukee, using data obtained from the Wisconsin Department of Health Services. Numbers are provisional and subject to change. Population figures taken from 2020 census results.

For statewide HIV data, visit:

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/hiv/data.htm>

Sexually Transmitted Infections by Source

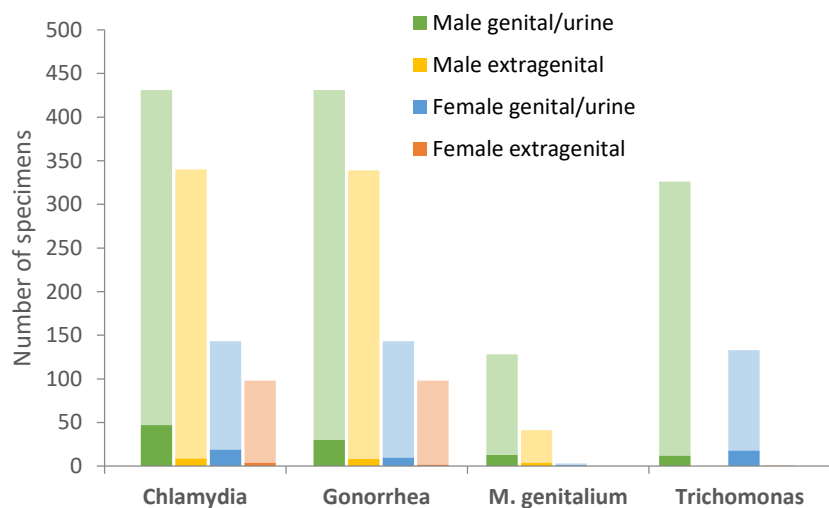


Figure 4: Distribution of STIs detected using NAAT. In November 2022, 7.3% of male and 9.5% of female specimens screened were positive for Chlamydia. 4.9% of male and 5.0% of female specimens were positive for Gonorrhea. 10.1% of male and 1 of the 3 female specimens were positive for *M. genitalium*. 3.7% of male specimens and 13.4% of female specimens were positive for *Trichomonas*.

Note: Darker bars indicate positive specimens.

Gonorrhea Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing

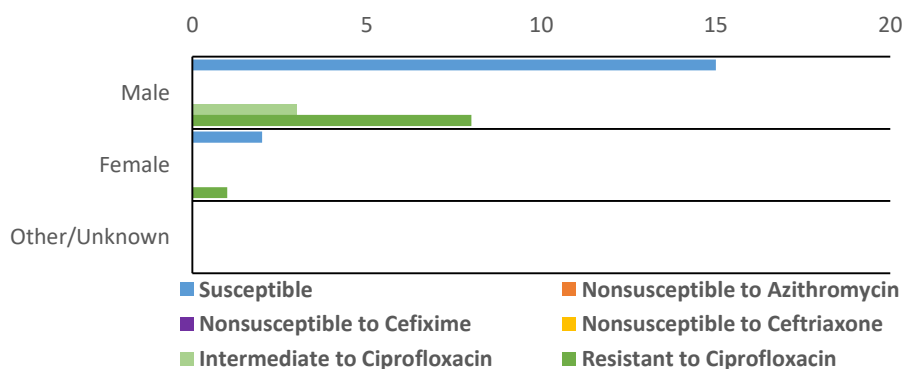
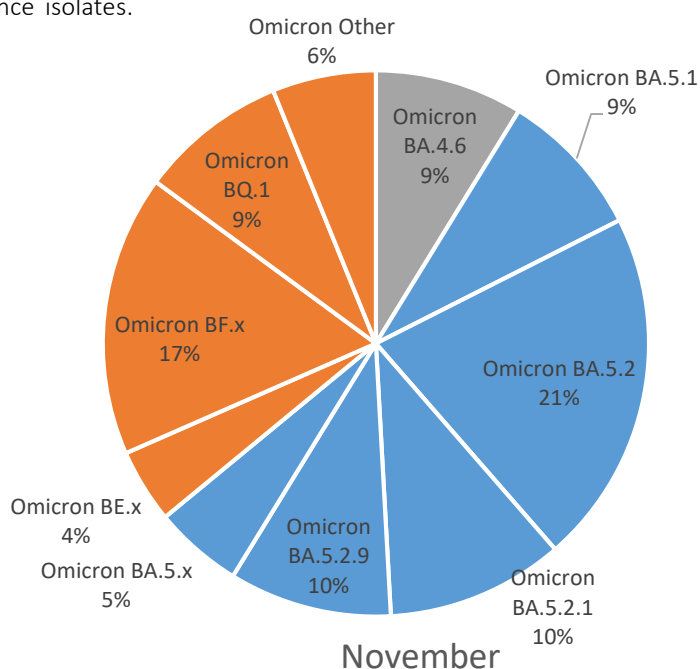
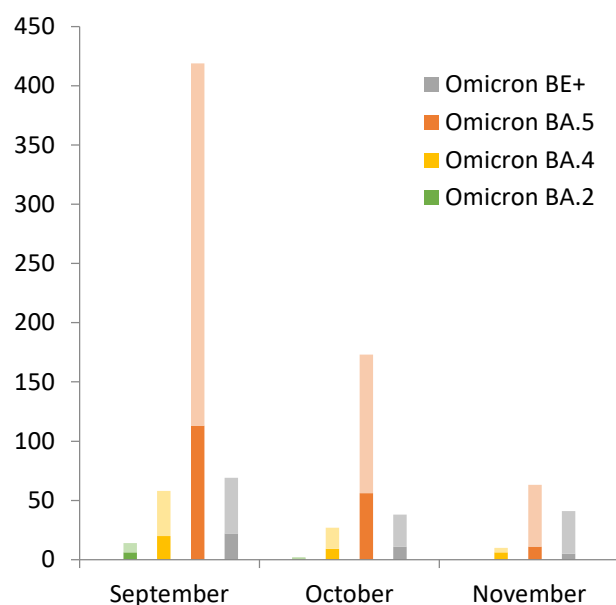


Figure 5: Antibiotic susceptibility profile of Gonorrhea isolates identified in males and females. In November 2022, 12 of 29 cultures tested were found to be intermediate or resistant to Ciprofloxacin according to CLSI guidelines. MHDL tests for antibiotic resistance to Ceftriaxone, Cefixime and Ciprofloxacin.

SARS-Cov-2 Sequencing Surveillance

Figure 6: Whole genome sequencing of SARS-CoV-2 surveillance isolates. Below: monthly totals. Right: Current month variant report.



Viral Surveillance

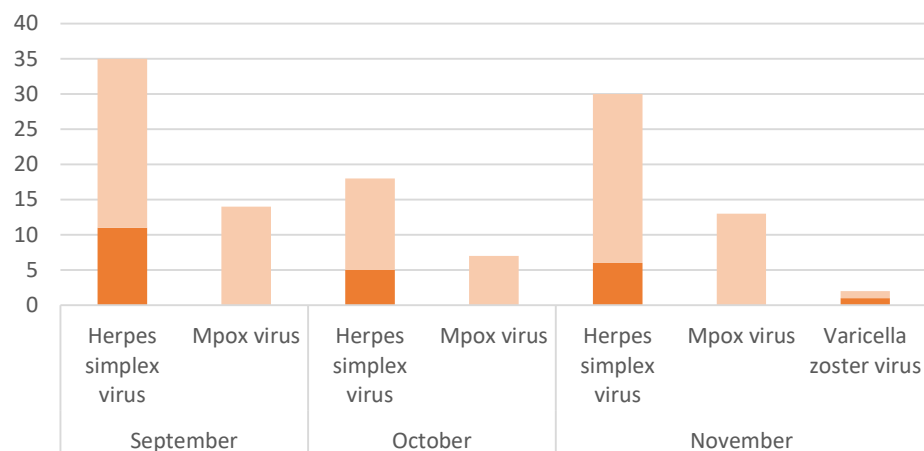


Figure 7: Specimens tested using molecular methods.

Note: Height of bar indicates number of specimens tested.

Darker bars indicate DNA/RNA detected by virus culture, real-time PCR and/or nucleotide sequencing analysis.

Respiratory Infections

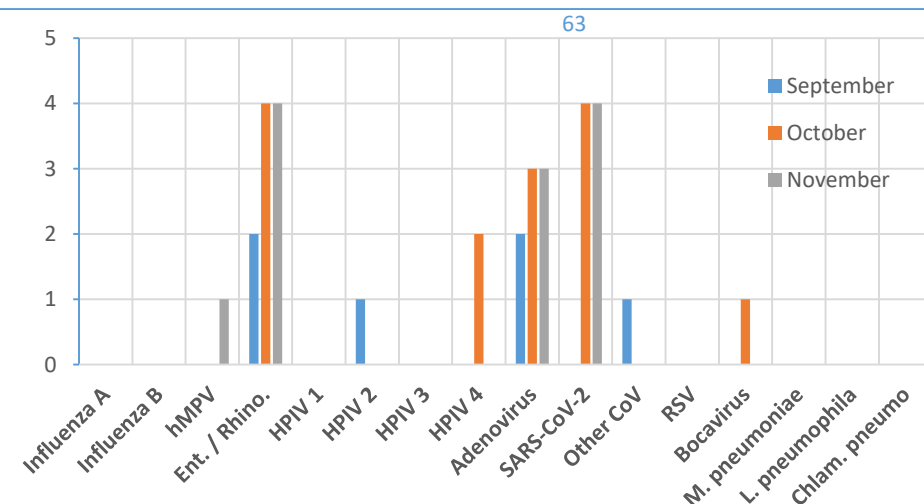


Figure 8: Respiratory pathogens detected using a Respiratory Pathogen Panel (RPP) and/or RT-PCR Influenza and Covid-19 assays.